PAPER BY PROP. BARTLETT ON ANIMAL LIPE IN THE INTERIOR OF NORTH AMERICA. The Society held its regular menthly meeting on Tuesby evening, at the University, Fon. Luther Bradish, President, in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes, the President state 1 that a communication had been received from Mr. Chas. A. Joy, who passed four years at the universities of Gott ugen and Berlin. where he was made acquainted with an important fact

in relation to the Hessian officers who were in the war of the Revolution. He learned that there were in existence several letters which they had written to their friends during the war, and copies of which he thought could be procured at the trifling expense of twenty-five or thirty tollars. The President hoped the matter would be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, and on motion it was so disposed of. A communication from Senator Brooks had also been received, stating that the bill to protect the property of the Society had passed the Legisture. The President next announced the receipt of the deed which had been drawn up by the Baptist Tabernacle, relative to a piece of ground on the corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue, which had been purchased by the Society. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Chauncey, the Treasurer, for the able manner in which he performed the duties of his office.

The following resolution, presented by Mr. Devereux, who prefaced it with a few appropriate remarks, was

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed, to correspond with the Secretary of the Treasury, and take such measures as may seem to them advisable to effect a distribution among the Historical Societies of the United States of copies in bronns of the national medials heretofore or hereafter to be atruck at the instance of the general government.

Mr. Wermore directed the attention of the Society to a portrait of Washington, which hung on the wall behind the President's chair, which he said was proved by competent authority to be an authentic painting.

Rev. Dr. Van Prix said that he had in his schoolboy days seen Washington, and testified to the correct likesess of the portrait.

Mr. BARTIETT read the following valuable and interest rag paper on

THE FORMS OF NATURE AND ANIMAL LIPE IN THE

PRIME FORMS OF NATURE AND ANIMAL LIPE IN THE INTERIOR PORTION OF NORTH AMERICA.

The forms which nature assumes in the interior parts of the North American continent, beyond the reach of the great rivers and their tributaries, are so peculiar as to strike the visiter by their novelty. Of these I shall give a brief sketch, barely sufficient, perhaps, to give you an idea of their true character. To enter more fully into a geographical account of the country would require many hours, and could not be country would require many hours, and could not be comprehended without a map and illustrations. This is my apology for the imperfections and incompleteness of my remarks.

From the Rio Grande eastward, between the parallels of 30 and 34 deg. north latitude, lies the great plateau of Texas and New Mexico, extending more than three hundred miles. Further north it is known as the Llamo Estacado, or Staked Plain. This broad district is destitute of forest reces and shrubbery, except along the immediate margin of the water courses. The belt of forest, even here, is limited, being confined to the very banks, and never extending a hundred yards from the stream. In this region the Brazos, the Red River, and the Colorado have their rise; but it is not until they have coursed for two or three hundred miles that their banks present any considerable extent of bottom land with its accompanying forests. As they descend from the high table the valleys expand, the land becomes more fertile, luxuriant valleys appear, and forests of oak extend for miles.

The plateau bears but little grass, and this a short, stunted variety, which, after rains, shoots rapidly up, and as speedily becomes dry, affording but little sustenance. Without water this arti belt is an effectual barrier to the progress of the buffalo, which otherwise would cover the plains of lower Texas.

About the parallel of twenty-nize degrees and thirty minutes the table land breaks off into numerous spurs, descending to greet plains or prairies, which extend to the shores

midst of these plains, that water can be found within a hundred feet of the surface.

The indigenous prairie grass is tall, coarse, full of seed at the top, and when young researbles wheat in the spring. But in grasses the glory of the State is merquit, found only in western Texas. It yields a fine, soft swerd, preserves its verdure in the winter, and beyond all comparison affords the best wild pasture in the world. Thas also the peculiar property of retaining its natritive junity after it has become hard and dry.

West of the Rio Grande, from about the thirty fourth arable to the Gulf of California, and I may add to the abores of the Pacific, and thence south for 500 or 1,000 siles, this wast region is but poorly adapted to agriculare. It is destitute of forests, except in the higher egions of the Sierra Madre, or great chain of the Corsilleras, or in the desiles leading to them. Imbered land is also found in the narrow strips along the water courses; but these cannot with propriety be termed forests. There are also valleys between parallel ranges of mountains, sometimes two or three miles in width, which derive some moisture from the mountains, where the measuit and live oak attain the height of thirty feet. Grass appears only at intervals. The high table land of Chihuahun exhibits it in the greatest quantity, but even here it is not continuous. Sometimes it is found spreading over districts fifty or more miles in extent, when a barren interval of thorny chapperal appears, and for miles a blade of grass is not to be seen. Upon the whole, I feel safe in saying that of the cleated plateau of

ling over districts lifty or more miles in extent, when a barren interval of thorny chapperal appears, and for miles a blade of grass is not to be seen. Upon the whole, I feel safe in saying that of the clevated plateau of Mexico not more than two-thirds can be called a grazing country. But even this presents a vast surface, extending from about the parallel of thirty-two degrees and thirty-three minutes, where the Rocky Mountains suidouly drop off, near the copper mines of New Mexico, to the twenty-sixth parallel. The water courses here run towards the north, and discharge themselves into lakes which have no outlets. The Conchos alone, a stream which is as large as the Rio Grande, and has many tributaries, discharges itself into that river. It is in that portion of Chihuahua which forms the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre, as I have before said, that the best arable and timbered land is to be found. This, for a mountainous district, is well watered.

The district south of the River Gila, between the Rio Grande and the Pacific, for about one hundred and fifty miles in width, is of the most barren character. The summit of the great ridge or plateau is covered with short grass. On leaving this and proceeding westward come broad plains, with but little vegetation save the stunded meaquit and other plants common to arid regions. This broad belt extends to the Pacific, and is croased at intervals of from fifteen to thirty miles with short and isolated ridges of mountains, from one thousand to two thousand feet above the plain, running from northwest to southeast. These, at a distance, appear like a continuous chain, but on approaching them they are found to be in short ridges from five to ten miles in length, overlapping each other, and affording easy passages across. In this respect these chains differ from the mountain ridges both at the north and the south. Coming from the north they present but few openings until they reach the parallel of about 32 40, where they fall of and lose themselves in the plain, as be

About the latitude of 31 15 the great Cordillera range again begins to appear on the western border of the table land, and is, as it were, the concentration of many lesser ridges into one vast chain, elevated, compact, and impassable, extending through the entire length of Mexico to the Cordillera of the Andes in South America. The wagon road of Colonel Cooke crosses a spur of the Sierra Madre here. A second pass, for mules only, exists a short distance from the south, after which there is no passage through, nor can these mountains be crossed again with nules for several hundred milles.

The river Gila, from its source to a point about fifty miles below where the San Pedro entors, is closely hemmed in by lofty and impassable mountains. After this they appear only at intervals, and not in continuous chains. The rest of the valley of the Gila is quite open to the Colorado.

this they appear only at intervals, and not in continuous chains. The rest of the valley of the fills is quite open to the Colorado.

The water courses of Sonora take their rise in the Sierra Madre and in the mountains at the north. Those which rise in the former, receiving a more copious and constant supply of water, reach the ocean, while the streams in the northern portion of the State, after traversing arid deserts and forcing their way through lofty mountains for three or four hundred miles, lose so much by evaporation that they do not reach the sea, but are swallowed up in the sands of the desert. These streams also lose much by irrigating the valleys through which they flow.

Except along the bottom lands of these streams, there is no arable land in Sonora. What there is, however, is exceedingly fertile, and yields enormous crops. In the northern part of the State, near the Gila, there is but little arable land, the best portion being that occupied and cultivated by the Pino and Coco Maricopa Indians. In portions of the Santa Cruz and San Peiro valleys are good lands; but the quantity is very small, and the latter is rather a grazing than an agricultural district. In a region as barren as the greater portion of that traversed by the Boundary Commission, animal life would hardly be expected to abound. Nevertheless, there was no apot, however barren, or however distant from water, where rabbits and wolves were not seen. On these plains, whether desert or grassy there are fewer birds. Often for days together, nothing of the feathered tribe was seen except the omnipresent crow. Living equally well on animal food, seeds or roots, there is no place where he may not thrive.

In the mountains and along the water courses, where there are more or less forest trees and shrubbery, both quadrupeds and birds are found in greater variety. Among the former may be mentioned the leopard, course, one of the substant and well as a great variety of moles, rats and mice, which harbor in the ground, hare, rabbit, squirrel, Roc

Hat while the parched and desert plains are so desti-ate of quadrupeds and birds they abound in reptiles 2d LLCCL: in the greatest variety. Lizaris of every

size and color. from one and a haff the eight-newflenches in length, are found one with which are manifes. Then length, are found on the borned frogs," which are allied to the chamelian and listard. Of those harmies little creatures, all covered, as a mean of defence, with sharp harmy projections, there is also a great variety. Next to the state of the proposed of

larly when seated upon the top of its hillock chirping to its companions. As we drew near their villages, an alarm seemed to be given by one placed as a sentinel on a hillock in the outskirts. As soon as the signal was given, a general scampering to get home took place among them, some running in one direction, some in another. When they reached their habitations, they would stand erect at their entrances, with their heads just peoping above, and keep up an incessant chirping and frisking of their tails until we passed. As we drew quite near some of them would turn a someract into their holes and disappear. We found it difficult to secure them, for they always steed at the entrance of their burrows, so that, if shot, they fell within. I do not think that out of twenty shots sometimes fired at these creatures, more than one specimen was obtained.

This marmot is said to be good food; but at the time we killed those referred to, our provisions were abundant, and no one could be induced to try them. Subsequently, when we got on short allowance, I do not think any one could have hesitated to eat them.

Rabbits often burrow with these animals, or, what is more probable, they occupy habitations made by the latter. The habits of a rabbit lead him to places where there are more shrubs and not a bare plain. It is probable, therefore, that the rabbits seen among the prairie dogs are merely wanderers, who have strayed away from their proper abodes, and, finding comfortable quarters already provided, without the labor of burrowing themselves, have driven away the weaker animals, and taken possession of their dwellings.

A small brown owl also resides with the orarire-dogs, and is almost always found standing on their hillocks, acting, perhaps, as a sentinel, for which the community has to pay dear. He is undoubtedly an interloper, as, from the known habits of this bird, one of which is its fondness for ground mice, moles, and other small quadrupeds, it doubtless seeks the habitations of the prairie-dogs to feed on their yo

herds of antelopes on the plains. Several were shot, and found to be excellent eating. They are more timid than the deer, and a good deal of stratagem is necessary to secure o. e.

The antelope is considered a more beautiful animal than the deer. Its legs are more slender, and its body of different colors, light and dark brown, red with a white belly, spotted, and sometimes pure white. Their horns are quite short, and consist of a simple curved stem without branches. Catlin, I think, in his "Wild Sports of the West," speaks of the curiosity of the antelope's disposition, and of a method resorted to by hunters to entraper shoot it. This is to affix a plee of red cloth to a pole and insert it in the earth. The animals see it as they bound over the prairie, turn from their course, and timidly approach it, some venturous buck leading the way. The rest of the herd follow him in single file, after the old established custom of the prairies. In the meantime, the hunter has concealed himself in the grass, so that, when the herd approaches, he selects the fattest for his mark. It sometimes happens that several are thus killed from a single herd. One of the members of the Commission tried the experiment of lying in wait for a passing herd. As they approached he shot one. The frightened animals ran a short distance, and then stopped and turned around to see what the mysterious noise was that had so alarmed them. They even returned to the spot where their dead comrade lay. A second shot brought another to the ground. The herd, again startled at the report of the rife, loped slowly away at a short distance, and once more returned to the fatal spot, when another was brought down. The sportsman now rose from his place of concealment and secured his three animals. How long they would have continued to return I know not. He had but three bullets with him.

In some parts of Texas deer are so abundant that it ceases to be a sport to kill them. Neither skill nor in genuity is required, and even the usual caution of the practised s

fact. In usticing the destribution of animals over the these regions which occupy so large a space of the inbehavior that we have the compared of the property of the property

Obstuary.

It is with sincere regret, says the Charleston, S. C., Coarier, that we record this morning the death of Capt. John Dickinson, the esteemed commander of the steamship James Adger, at his residence in Jersey City, on the 27th of March, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of seven weeks, leaving a willow and three young children to mourn his loss. For many years Capt. Dickinson has been known to the citizens of Charleston as a most competent seams and a gentleman of unswerving integrity; and by strict attention to his duties, and modest demeanor on all occasions, he succeeded in securing a host of friends, to whom the metancholy intelligence of his decease in the prime of life will cause unreigned sorrow. In the early period of his acquaintance with Charleston, Capt. Dickinson was engaged principally, we believe, in the coasting and West India trade; but for the last five or six years he was known to the travelling community as one of the most popular steamship commanders in the United States—first command-

with Charicaton. Capt. Dickinson was engaged principally, we believe, in the coasting and West India trade; but for the last five or six years he was known to the travelling community as one of the most popular steamship that the the Southerner, and lastly the James Adger, which was built under his superintendence, and has unquestionably proved herself to be the best steamship that has ever come into this port. In his private relations he was emphatically a good husband, affectionate father, and a frue friend, and insensibly won the confidence and respect of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His bereaved farally have, we are confident, the sympathies of our entire community at the irreparable loss they have sustained; and may He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb have compassion on the affiction of the widow and the fatherless. The shipping in port on Saturday had their colors at half-mast, in respect to the memory of the deceased. His age, we understand, was 32 years, 4 months and 15 days. He was a Master Mason, and a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, 1.0.0. F., of Philadelphia. On the announcement of his death in New York, the shipping in port hoisted their colors at half-mast, and all connected with the shipping interest manifested sincere sorrow at the premature decease of one whom they universally held in high esteem.

HENRY A WAIKER died at his residence, near Morristown, N. J., on the 26th of March, after a tedious illness of some years, amidst the general and sincere regrets of a very extensive circle of relatives and acquaintances. The deceased was son of the late William Walker, of Albany, and received all the advantages of a refined educaction, first at the Albany academy, and afterwards at Yale College. After the completion of his studies, he travelled very extensively in Europe, and on his return

Bristol, R. 1.

Supreme Court—Gircuit.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

APRIL 6.—The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company vs. The American Transportation Company.—This was an action, tried before the Court without a jury, for dast was to goods shipped by the defendants in September, 1852, for several western places. The goods were insured by the plaintiffs for the owners, and it is alleged that in the course of transportation, and while in possession of the defendants, they were damaged on the Eric canal, and were brought back to the city by the defendants and sold at auction by their orders. The owners of the goods abandoned them to the plaintiffs, who paid the value to the respective parties insured. The plaintiffs now bring this action to recover from the defendants the amount of damage sustained. For the defence it was alleged that they received these goods from the owners under written contracts, in which they were discharged from losses occurring on the lakes and rivers, and from other sources of damage, and also that the contracts gave to them the benefit of any insurance effected on the goods by, or for account of, the owners. They claim that the plaintiffs have no right to be substituted in place of the owners and that they have no claim for damages. The plaintiffs have no right to be substituted in place of the owners and that they have no claim for damages. The plaintiffs reply that they had no knowledge of the contracts between the defendants and the owners of the goods, and paid the amount of loss without any such knowledge.

Pecision reserved.

Before Judge Woodraff and a Jury.

APRIL-6.—Ferris w. Bloomer.—Defendant was owner of the house No. 59 Factory street, N. Y., and on the 20th March, 1852, he rented to plaintiff the upper part, from the 1st of May following, for one year, at the rate of \$100 per annum. The defendant signed an agreement to this effect. The complaint set forth that plaintiff was a weaver, and carried on his trade in said premises; but that defendant, contrary to his agreement, kept them in bad repair, and interrupted and injured plaintiff's business by teasing down, cutting away, and destroying a part of said house. The damages were laid at \$800. The defendant specifically decided all the facts set forth in the emphasis. Variation printing stop.

The American Consul in London.

The American Consul in London.

THE AMERICAN CAPTAINS IN LONDON TO GEORGE N.

SANDERS, CONSUL.

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned American shipmasters now lying in the port of London, are impelled by a sense of gratitude to convey to you our heartfelt regret that you should be called upon to relinquish a post which you have filled as yet with so much credit to yourself and country. During your tenure of office your liberality and enlightened socialibility for the interest of your countrymen, have earned for you our respect and esteem, and when more fully known we are confident will be appreciated by our common countrymen. America is too just and generous to allow one of her best sons to be the victim of party strife.

Accept, air, the best wishes for your future happiness from your very devoted and grateful friends, &c.

(Signed.)

Wm. Patten, master of ship...... Pride of America.

(Surped.)	
m. Patten, master of ship Pride of America.	
orge BarrellRichard Cobden.	
omas R. Pillsbury Charles Holmes.	
njamin E. Palmer	ÆΒ
m. CookQuickstep.	
Sanneman	
P. Deter	
F. Doty	
S. HardingNiagara.	
F. Ganderson, late master ship Exchange.	
wid W. Storer, mas. shipAlbert Gallatin.	
Newcomb	
mes Wood, master barkNelson Place.	
H. Williams, master shipAmerican Congress.	
T. Hatch	
esburg N. Mayhew	
F. SpringerGlenburn.	
sse F. Potter, master barkOld Hickory.	
W. Shrane, master ship Brewer, of New York	Ġ.
bert Haven	90
o. H. Trundy Torrent.	
m. H. Harding	
KennyChallenge.	
o. Wilder Commonwealth.	
arry HowlandGondola.	
H. SalterTyphoon.	
mes Ainsworth	
mes Amsworth	

First District Court.

Before Hon. Justice Green.

VERY SUMMARY PROCEEDING OF A LANDLORD.

APRIL 6.—Christian F. Ruestow against Heilborn and Araell.—This was a summary proceeding to recover possession of the premises No. 20 Ann street, for non-payment of rent. It appeared that the rent, \$400 per annum, was payable monthly, in advance, and that the plaintiff made application tor the amount (\$33 23) on the 1st of April, and not receiving it on demand, commenced proceedings on that day.

The Judge dismissed the proceedings, with costs, on he ground that the tenant was entitled to all of the first of April to pay his rent, and that proceedings could not be commenced until that day had expired.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, April 6-6 P. M.

As we anticipated, there was a slight reaction at the irst board to-day, but the demand was not so active and the transactions much more limited. The decline yesterday was too great to be sustained, and a reaction was terday was too great to be sustained, and a reaction was the natural consequence. At the Stock Exchange this morning New York Central Bonds advanced % per cent; Canton Company, %; Florence and Keyport, %; Nicaragua Transit, %; Crystal Palace, %; Cleveland and Toledo, %; Eric Railroad, %. Delaware and Hudson declined % per cent; Reading Railroad, %; New Haven Railroad, %; Michigan Central Railroad, 1; Cleveland and Pittsburg, %. In Eric and Reading railroad the operations to day were principally on time, but in the other fancies they were pretive equally divided. As soon other fancies they were pretty equally divided. As soon as the excitement created by the panic of yesterday has subsided, we expect a dull, inactive market. We shall be subject from time to time to unfavorable influences from abroad, as later intelligence from the scene of hostilities reaches us by different steamers, and we may look for frequent movements similar to that which has just occurred. It is impossible, in the face of the position of affairs in Europe, to maintain a state of things on this side of the Atlantic totally different. We cannot escape many of the evils growing out of a general war, and should be prepared for the worst. On one side we shall have a complete derangement of the financial and com-mercial affairs of Europe, and on the other a revulsion in California, with, perhaps, a great falling off in the receipts of gold dust. If our supplies of gold from California are but temporarily reduced, it will be bad enough; but it is possible they may be permanently diminished. In that event mothing can save us from s regular break down.

Mining stocks still droop. At the Mining Board, Ulster was very active; we note sales of 3,600 shares at better prices than yesterday. North Carolina remains at 3%. Cumberland is a little better; Parker Vein stationary at about 7%. Lehigh sold at 3, and Potomac at 2%, the lowest point it has reached for some time. The bids

	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Parker Vein 714	-	Webster	2
Llangollen 314	4	Isle Royale 20%	-
Lehigh 3	314	Ripley	314
Ulster 156	134	Portage	12
Potomac	314	Bohemian	516
North Carolina. 336	316	Phœnix Gold M	-
Hiwassee 514	_	Rutherford 134	136
Nerwich10	_	Conrad	34
Douglass Hough-		Gold Hill 354	3%
ton 5%	6	Gardiner Gold 24	236
Flint Steel 514	6	Bridgewater	
Fulton 134	134	Paint	234
North Western . 1714	-		
A letter from the !	deCulloc	h mine, dated the 1st	inst.

Since my last to you our underground operations have been progressing finely, and attended with a great deal of success. The lock at the Endey shaft is about eleven feet wide, charged heavily with the brown ore and the sulphuret of iron. In four months from the present time I think we shall connect the whole work at the bottom level from the Borrowe shaft to the old engine shaft. Hence you will readily understand the facilities we shall have to throw out the gold as well as the copper. In regard to the different works at the ninety foot level, they are producing very finely indeed. Up to the time of striking the lode at the Endey shaft, that part of the mine has been furnishing the whole lot of mills, and that, too, with the best kind of ores, all of the second class being put to stone as formerly. I trust the stamps will soon be in operation, or else the McCulloch Company will have to purchase land to put the ore on, every thing or place being crowded with it here. The copper lode at the bottom of the ninety foot level is also turning out finely, throwing up masses of the yellow sulphuret astonishing to behold. The lode going down at the bottom is now seven feet thick, solid copper, and the beauty of it is that it is lengthening out at each end of our present point of working. Two men last night raised over five tons of the pure yellow ore.

We understand that the Nicaragua Transit Company paid to-day the last instalment, due in July, on the pur chase of the steamship Cortes, amounting to \$57,000. This not only places the company entirely out of debt, but leaves in the treasury a surplus equal to three per cent on the entire capital towards the July dividend. Thus this company, under the able management of Charles Morgan, Esq., has within the last nine months been able to add a new ship to the line, pay off all its

debts, exceeding half a million of dollars, and have in hand a sum equal to a good semi-annual dividend on the par value of the stock.

After the adjournment of the board, the following

sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Albert \$10,000 Buffalo and New York City RR., 1st mort... 79%

0,000 00. 00. 00.	00
2,000 Lyons Iowa Central RR., do.,	6034
3,000 do. do. do	
5,000 Buffalo and State Line RR. Income Bond	*** 01
5,000 do. do. do	94%
2,440 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. scrip, of 1854.	8034
060 Union Mutual Inc Co do	50
960 Union Mutual Ins. Co., 20 shares Madison, Indianapolis and Peru RR	00
20 shares Madison, Indianapolis and Peru RR.	00
10 Suffolk Bank	85%
5 Reliance Mutual Ins. Co	91
50 Hamilton Fire Ins. Co	
ou Hamilton Fire ins. Co	
30 Exceisior Fire ins. Co	97
20 Excelsior Fire Ins. Co	84
30 Crystal Palace	
oo oryman range,	111. 112.
40 N. Y. & New England Union Telegraph Co	30
500 Ship Timber Bending Co., per share of \$5	115 c
30 N. Y. Lubricating Oil Manufacturing Co	15 c
250 Cabarras Copper and Gold Mining Co., of No	
Complete and Gold Mining Co., of No	rtn
Carolina, per share of \$5	
100 do. do. do	75
100 do. do. do	
	OU C

the United States for the port of New York; this day, April 6, were \$282,186 63; the payments amounted to \$242,590 28—leaving a balance on hand of \$8,179,903 28.
The earnings of the New York and New Haven Railroad

for March were —Passengers, \$61,268 14; freight, \$11,000—Total, \$12,263 14. Deduct paid Harlem road, \$4,132 84. Net receipts, \$68,130 30. March, 1853, \$60,555 41. Increase, \$7,576 89. March, 1852, \$58,282 60.

The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad for March were \$174,240 47; same month 1863, \$110,803 99; increase, \$54,436 48—31 per cent.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern

Indiana Railroad for March were:—Passengers, \$107,726; freight, \$40,069; miscellaneous, \$1,000—Total, \$149,395. March, 1863, \$87,144. Increase (over 70 per cent), \$62,251. The receipts of the first three months of the year have been \$321,417; same time 1853, \$196,234-Increase (69 per cent), \$135,183. The receipts of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad

were :- March, 1854, \$70,782; March, 1853, \$44,855-Increase (about 60 per cent), \$25,925.

The interest on the New York city stocks due on the

1st of May will be paid on that day, at the office of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., City Chamberlain, at the Mechanics' Bank. The Hoosac Tennel bill has finally passed both house

and received the signature of the Governor of Massachu-setts. The directors of the Troy and Greenfield road will at once take measures for the formal acceptance of the

and take the other measures necessary for the immediate

prosecution of the enterprise.

At the meeting of the Canal Board, at Albany, on the 4th inst., the following resolution was adopted:-

Resolved, If the Legislature concur, that the rates of toll on the following articles upon the canals of this State be reduced as follows:—

	. 10	50 Z	Course land	1554	
Barytes	from	8	mills to	5	mills.
Brick	64	1	44	0.5	
Cheese		3	44	1.5	
Iron ore		1	46	0.5	44
pressed Straw	44	4	46	1	- 816
Sawdust		4	46	0.5	
Slate		2	16	1	86
Stone, wrought or partly wrtg	2 44	2	16	1.5	- 44
Stone, unwrought	- 41	1.	5 44	1	44
Lime	66	1	44	0.5	44
Being the same rates of to ard for the year 1853, excep- ced half a mill.	ll as	fin in	ed by	the	Canal is re-
motion to reduce the tolls	on i	fore	ign gy	paun	from
ee to two mills was negative	ved by	y a	vote of	fou	noes
three ayes. The current operations of the	Trea	sui	y Depa	etm	ent on
anday the 4th of April were	as fol	llow			

Letters received, briefed and registered.......\$2,263 Letters written, 1,750—occupying pages of folio record. Sales, locations, selections, &c., examined and 

at \$186 a \$190; eighty are warrants at \$93 a \$95; forty are warrants at \$46 50 a \$47 50. Warrants are scarce.

The receipts of tolls on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at the office in Chicago, for the month of March, were \$4,229 66. The receipts of toll for March for a series of years, [with the date at which the canal opened each year, were as follows:—March 1, 1861, \$4,022 46; March 24, 1852, \$1,031 69; March 15, 1863, \$4,847 28; March 16, 1854, \$4,229 66. Considering the fact that the tolls have been reduced, the above indicates a very prosperous busi-

ness se far.

The Chicago Democrat has been shown a counterfeit five on the Exchange Bank, Lockport, N. Y. It is struck on the old Unadilla plate, altered to fit this bank. The genuine has three female figures in the centre, one holding a key, and another the horns of plenty. On the right end a female figure holding scales; on the left, figures five standing perpendicularly. The counterfeit has only one female in the centre with a sheaf of grain and sickle in her right hand; in her left a staff, with wings spread; a train of cars on the left, and buildings on the right. On the right end is a woman with a rake, and on the left figures five standing slantingly. The number on the genuine stands on the right end and near the centre of, the bill, while on the counterfeit it is on the left end near the top. The paper of the counterfeit is yellowish and thin, but is well calculated to deceive those who have never seen a genuine bill on that bank.

The amount of duties received at Boston on foreign

merchandise was:-

port from California, as per manifest, during the month,

The Senate of Ohio has passed a bill prohibiting the circulation of bank notes of other States, of a less denomination than ten dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to Mr. Gwin, U. S. Senator for California, in favor of 'the future issue of gold coins of the denominations of \$100, \$50, and \$25 each, by the branch mint at San Francisco. He proposes that the new pieces shall be named the union, half nion, and quarter union, and that only the half union be struck for the present.

The annexed table exhibits the amounts subject to the

draft of the Treasurer of the United States, at the several

positories, on the 27th of March :-
SURPLUS REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.
St. Louis, Mo. 2,281,720 21 San Francisco 1,261,727 83 Spositary at Buffalo, N. Y 938 54 Baltimore, Md 102,718 00 Richmond, Va 47,700 87
Norfolk, Va
Nashville, Tenn.         8,400 26           Cincinnati, Ohio.         263,351 45           Pittsburg, Pa.         7,436 57           Dubuque, Iowa.         255,528 63           Little Rock, Ark.         111,317 28
Little Rock, Ark. 111,317 28  Jeffersonville, Ind. 144,405 19  Chicago, Ill. 76,974 79  Detroit, Mich. 137,876 90  Tallahassee. Fla. 15,649 96
int, Philadelphia, Pa. 7,060,854 18 ranch Mint, Charlotte, N. 32,000 00 Pahlonega, Ga 26,850 00 New Orleans, La. 1,816,876 21
Total
\$27,855,702 78 Add difference in Transfers 891,000 00
Net amount subject to draft\$28,746,702 78 The following is a list of the transfers ordered:—

Total.....\$3,606,000 Total.....\$2,715,000

The total redemption of the public debt of the United States for the week ending April 1, 1854, amounted to \$312,800, of which \$154,500 was of the loan of 1842; \$25,400 of 1846; \$89,300 of 1847; \$23,600 of 1848, and \$19,000 Texan indemnity.

The amount of treasury notes outstanding on the 1st

of April was \$113,761 64, of which \$103,561 64 was of issues prior to the 22d July, 1846; \$7,950 of the issue of July 22, 1846, and \$2,400 of the issue of January 28,

The following table will show the amount of United States stocks redeemed at the Treasury Department during the week ending on Saturday, and the amount of

	The second secon	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN CO		
-	Loans 1842	Dutstanding Mar. 25, 1854. 06, 185, 200 54 82, 900 00 \$ 906, 600 00 19, 003, 750 00 18, 025, 097, 90 4, 721, 000 00 5, 900, 000 00	Relemed Since. \$154,500 25,400 89,300 23,600 19,000	Outstanding Mar. 25, 1854. \$6,030,690 54 32,900 00 3,282,200 00 18,974,450 00 13,601,491 80 4,702,000 00 5,990,000 60
	Old fund'd debt.		\$312,800	\$51,623,742 34 114,118 54
	outstanding Debt of Corporate	113,511 64	-	114,511 64
	cities			24,000 00

Total.....\$52,189,172 52 \$312,800 \$51,860,372 52 The funded debt of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

	tember, 1854, was as follows, viz:
	Loan No. 1, January, 1854\$1,000,000 00  Less sinking fund, applicable to its reduction 287,531 28
	Loan No. 2, of 1867
	Add preferred stock of the State of Md 3,000,000 00
Sec. 101.00	Making the whole funded debt of the Co \$8,389,481 04 Residue of bonds of 1885, since issued 1,218,153 75
	Making the whole funded debt to this date \$9,607,635 39

From the above it will be seen that the entire funded act, call in instalments on stock, consider and decide on the various bits for the work which they have received, the annual report of the president was made, it will be

seen that \$1,218,153 75, being the residue of the loan of 1885, has been realized. This amount, with the net earnings of the road for the past six months, together with \$245,000 to the credit of revenue from the last year, making some \$2,200,000 in all, has been applied to the reduction of the floating debt, and to construction, which

constantly progressing.

The coal trade of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company has commenced, and we report their first supply of 1,352.10 tons, sent to market via the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, this week. This company is also sending coal to market via the Dauphin and Central railroads, connecting with the different roads leading from Harris

The Miners' Journal of the 1st inst. says :-The Minera' Journal of the 1st inst. says —

The shipments are very heavy this week, and would, in all probability, have reached 60,000 tons if it had not been for the extremely cold weather, which froze up the canal, and rendered the use of ice scows necessary to break a channel to enable the boats to pass. Show also foll to the depth of about four inches on Thursday, and our mountains present the aspect of mid winter while we are writing. It is hardly necessary for us to state that the demand for coal is quite as brisk as our operators destreit. The opening prices, both here and at Richmond, remain firm, and will not be lower this season.

The following communication on the par of exchange

The following communication on the par of exchange between the United States and England, we copy from the

between the United States and England, we copy from the London Economist:—

The present method of calculating the exchange upon London in the United States seems to me to be a very round about process, when a very simple one would suffice. So long as the country was a dependency of Great Britain, or conducted its transactions in sterling money, the mode of reckoning the exchange by a fluctuating premium was right enough; but when the country adopted a currency of dollars, and made the dollar the integer of accounts, the exchange ought surely to have been reckoned from that date at so many pence to the dollar, the same as in all other countries that have a dollar currency.

the same as in all other countries that have a dollar currency.

What does the quotation at New York of "exchange on London 8 premium" mean? It means 4s. 2d. sterling per dollar; but to obtain the result you have to start from the nominal par of exchange of \$4 46 per £, then add 8 per cent, which gives a net exchange of \$4 60 per £, which is equivalent to 4s. 2d. per dollar. How much easier it would be to call it 4s. 2d. at once! Have the Americans any substantial reason for retaining the present method? If they have a particular peachant for the "premium," then they should make the par 4s. 2d., which is tolerably near the intrinsic par, and upon which a halfpenny per dollar, upwards or downwards, is exactly one per cent; or they should make it five dollars per £, which is nearer the intrinsic par, and upon which ive cents, upwards or downwards, are exactly one per cent—a vast improvement upon the running decimal .044.

### Stock Exchange.

### Stock Exchange.

### Stock Exchange.

### THUEBDAY. April 6, 185
### 100 P Yn Coal Co. b15

### 3000 Eric lat M Bds 114½ 100 P Yn Coal Co. b15

### 3000 Eric lat M Bds 114½ 100 P Yn Coal Co. b15

### 3000 Eric 2d M Bds. 98% 50 do. ... b60

1000 do. ... 99% 50 do. ... b60

1000 Hr 2d M Bds 39 8

2000 do. ... 32

2000 do. ... 32

2000 do. ... 32

2000 do. ... 33

2000 Hudson Con Bds 37

100 P Otomac Cop Co.

2000 Hudson Con Bds 37

100 N Carolina Cop.

1000 N Ia. Bds. ... b3 94½ 400 do. ... b80

1000 do. ... 30 4½

400 do. ... b80

1000 do. ... 30 4 75 do. ... 31 6

50 shs Del&H Cl. 13 108

100 do. ... 30 100 V Cent RR. 14

50 shs Del&H Cl. 13 108

104 Continental Bank 100½ 20 Cleve & Toledok RR. 100

200 Morris Canal 15½ 175 Eric RR. ... 33

100 Canton Co. ... 32 55 50 do. ... 30

100 do. ... 500

1400 do. ... 500

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| Second Book | 250 shs Lehigh 3 100 shs North Carolina 3%
250 Ulster b60 1% 400 do ... 830 3%
250 do b60 1% 100 Fulton 156
1000 do ... r 1% 500 Phenix Gold ... b30 %
1000 do ... b60 1% 500 Lindsay ... b30 %

CITY TRADE REPORT.

TRUBBOY, April 6—5 P. M.

ASHES.—Some 50 bbls. changed hands at old rates.

BREADSTUYS.—Flour was brisker and firmer. The day's sales included 11,000 bbls. very ordinary to choice State, at \$7 a 7 50; mixed to fancy Western at \$7 a 7 62½ a \$8; and other grades at proportionate prices. There were 1,300 bls. Southern flour bought at 12½c, per bbl. higher rates. Rye flour varied little. About 600 bbls. Jersey corn meal were procured at \$3 25 a 337½ per bbl. Wheat was scarce and needed. The day's operations embraced 2,000 bushels Dutchess county (N. Y.) red, at \$170; 2,900 bushels Dutchess county (N. Y.) red, at \$170; 2,900 bushels Dutchess county (S. Some 2,000 bushels rye brought 94c. a 95c. Oats were unchanged. The sales of corn amounted to 55,000 bushels, at 73c. for mixed Southern; 74½c. a 76c. for white do. and Jersey yellow; and 76c. a 78c. for Southern do., per bushel.

COTTER.—Sales transpired of 200 packages Java, at 14c.; 50 bags Rio, at 11½c., and 1,700 St. Domingo, at 9½c. a 95c. per pound.

COTTOR—The day's sales embraced 2,138 bales as fol-

CITY TRADE REPORT.

So bags Rio, at 11%c., and 1,700 St. Domingo, at 9%c. a 9%c. per pound.

Cotron.—The day's sales embraced 2,138 bales, as follows:—For export, 211; home use, 169; on speculation, 458; in transitu, 1,300. Market unsettled.

FIRS CRACKERS.—About 1,000 boxes Canton, 40 packs, changed hands on private terms.

FIRSURIES.—To Liverpool we noticed engagements of 1,500 barrels of flour, at 3s., and about 28,000 to 30,000 bushels of corn, in bulk and bags, at 83%d., and 100 boxes bacon, at 35s. Cotton was nominal, at 3%d. There was nothing new to London or Havee. A vessel, to arrive, was engaged to load at Bic, for London, with lumber, at £715s. To California, rates varied from 50s. to 60s. per foot measurement. A brig was chartered to load at Saguale Grand, for New York, on private terms.

FIRS.—Sales of 1,200 quintals dry cod were reported at \$3.37% at \$3.56% per cwt. Other articles were unaltered.

HAY.—There have been 1,000 bales giver procured at

le Grand, for New York, on private terms.
FISH.—Sales of 1,200 quintals dry cod were reported at \$3 37 ½ a \$3 56½ per cwt. Other articles were unaltered.

HAY.—There have been 1,000 bales river procured at yesterday's quotations.

HOMEY.—There were 3 hhds. 153 tierces, and 36 barrels Cuba, in bond, purchased for export on private terms.

IRON.—A moderate inquiry existed for Scotch pig, at \$42 per ton, usual terms.

IRAN was held at \$6 75 for Spanish, and \$7 for Galena, per 100 lbs.

MOLASSES.—The day's sales included 1,200 bbls., New Orleans at 24c. a 25c.; 125 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c.; 300 Cuba Muscovado at 22c. a 23c.; and 150 Cardenas, (for distilling.) at 19c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—There were sold 200 bbls., New Orleans at 24c. a 25c.; 125 hhds. Porto Rico at 28c.; 300 Cuba Muscovado at 22c. a 23c.; and 150 Cardenas, (for distilling.) at 19c. per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—There were sold 200 bbls., New Orleans at 24c. as 25c.; and 150 Cardenas, (for distilling.) at 19c. are sold of the company of the comp

public.
SERMA.—Clover was retailing at 8 ½c.; a 8 ½c.; offered in large lots, at 8c., but not in demand at more than 7 ½c. per lb. Flax and timothy continued about the same.
WHEREY.—The day's asless comprised 900 bbls. Obic and prison, at 26c. a 26 ½c.; with 150 bbds. drusge, at 26 ½c. a 20c. per gellog.